60 प्रतिशत भार अनुपात पर 84,044 मे०वा० किया है। यह लगभग 1,50,000 मे०वा० की अधिष्ठापित क्षमा के अनुपात होगी।

(ग) और (घ) इस समय देश में अधिष्ठापित जल-विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता 20,835 मे०वा० है।

(ङ) और (च) भारत में व्यस्ततमकालीन और गैर-व्यस्ततमकालीन घंटों में विद्युत के लिए मांग में काफी भिन्नता है। इस भिन्नता के कारण विद्युत प्रणाली के प्रचालन को किसी भी प्रकार के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव से बचाने के लिए आठवीं योजना में जल-विद्युत क्षमता अभिवृद्धि को और आगे बढ़ाने की परिकल्पना की गई है, ताकि 9वीं योजना के अंत तक कुल उत्पादन क्षमता में जल-विद्युत का 40% हिस्सा प्राप्त किया जा सके।

Norms for Backing Down of Units during off-peak hours

1266. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:
SHRI MD. SALIM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms is being fixed for banking down of units during off-peak hours in view of the multiplicity of agencies for generation viz. central, State and IPP;

(b) if so, the details of proposed norms and the mode of this implementation; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed by Government to ensure normative justice to all generating agencies during off-peak period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c) Banking down of units during off-peak hours is resorted to during high frequency operation and at present is decided by mutual agreement among contributors to the Regional Electricity Boards. The practices followed varies from one region to other depending upon operational needs. Generally, it is based on a broad principle in which the costlier modes of generation like gas and liquid fuel turbines etc. are first taken out, followed by backing down by hydro stations with reservoirs (where water can be stored to be used during peak periods) where after generation output of other thermal units is reduced to a level till oil support is not required. The National Task Fore set up under the chairmanship of Chairman, CEA is, interalia, also examined this aspect of grid operations.

Irregularities in the Export of Textiles

1267. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether bids of export of Indian textiles have been highly invoiced whereas cotton in the international market is available at much lower rates; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether over-invoicing of exports is made to save tax so that excess payment can be kept abroad to be brought back at a latter stage which is a clear case of indulging in Hawala and which results in prominent exporters being deprived of their legitimate rights;

(c) whether Government propose to investigate the matter to bring the culprits to book; and

(d) the amount of money involved in such Hawala?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) Government do not have any information about over invoicing of export of textiles. However, the cotton prices in the international market are higher than the domestic cotton prices.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Meeting of Southern Regional Electricity Boards

1268. SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY:
SHRI G. PRATHAPA REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Chairman of Southern Regional Electricity Boards

of four Southern States was held recently at Madras;

(b) whether the top officials of the Central Electricity Authority, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, National Thermal Power Corporation, Nuclear Power Corporation and Powergrid Corporation also attended the meeting;

(c) if so, the details of the deliberations of the meeting; and

(d) the details of the follow up steps proposed to be taken to ensure maximum power generation in the coming months in order to tide over the current power crunch faced by the four Southern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. A special meeting of the SREB was held on 20.1.1996 to discuss the low frequency operation of the Southern Region grid.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All members of SREB discussed and agreed on the four points as under:

1. The regional grid shall be operated at a frequency not less than 48.2 Hz at all times.

2. SRLDC shall work out the hourly demand of each constituent system corresponding to 48.2 Hz and effectively monitor the hourly demands of the systems. All constitutent States shall take corrective action as per the advice of SRLDC.

3. Constituent States shall limit their drawals from central generating stations to their entitled shares.

4. For maintaining maximum coal supply to Ramagundam STPS any extra cost asked for by Singaroni Collieries, over and above the linkage agreed to shall be borne by the constituent State Eelectricity Boards and the Government of Pondicherry.

(d) Steps have been taken to maximise the generation at central sector stations viz. Ramagundam STPS and Neyveli Linite Corporation which are now generating more than their target. Consequently the generation at Ramagundam STPS, Neyveli Lignite Coporation and Madras (Kalpakkam) Atomic Power Station improved during February, 1996 compared to the preceding month as indicated below:—

	Feb. '1996 MU/day	Jan. '1996 MU/day
Remangundam STPS	48.01	47.85
Nayveli TPS II	28.87	25.08
Madras APS	7.87	1.63
TOTAL	84.75	74.56

कपास के मूल्यों में गिरावट

1269. **श्री रामजी लाल:** क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कपास के मूल्यों में अकस्मात तीव्र गिरावट के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हमारे देश में कपास के मूल्य अन्य देशों की तुलना में कम हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार देश में किसानों की मदद करने/क्षतिपूर्ति करने को ध्यान में रखते हुए कपास का निर्यात करने का विचार रखती है?

श्रम मंत्री और वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री जी॰ वेंकट स्वामी): (क) वर्ष 1994-95 की तुलना में इस वर्ष कपास की कीमतें कम बनी रहीं। कीमतें, बाजार मांग एवं आपूर्ति सहित अनेक कारकों पर निर्भर करती हैं।

(ख) जी हां, इस समय।

(ग) सरकार ने कपास वर्ष 1995-96 में निर्यात के लिए आज तक 9.15 लाख गांठें रिलीज की हैं। निर्यात कोटे कपास उपजकर्ताओं तथा उपभोक्ताओं के हितों सहित सभी संगत घटकों को ध्यान में रखने के पश्चात रिलीज किए जाते हैं।